

and costs, and shall give notice to the corporation that the shares not included in this schedule are released. Thereupon such proceedings shall be had under the writ of execution or attachment as if the shares so seized were real estate; and they shall be transferred to the purchaser on the books of the corporation by such sheriff or other execution officer, or by such person as shall be named by the court to which said writ is returnable. It shall be the duty of the corporation to issue to the purchaser at the sale made by the sheriff or other execution officer a certificate for such shares, but such certificate and all renewals and substitutions therefor shall have stamped thereon the statement that they are issued under and subject to the provisions of this article, and if such be the fact, that the original certificate is outstanding.

An attachment of certain registered bonds of a foreign corporation held valid, notwithstanding the provisions of art. 9, sec. 18, and sec. 392 of art. 23 of the Code of 1904. In view of sec. 417 of art. 23 of the Code of 1904—see sec. 1 of art. 23 of this Code—it is evident that secs. 391 to 401, inclusive, of art. 23 of the Code of 1904, were applicable only to corporations formed under the general laws of this state. This section referred to in construing sec. 392 of art. 23 of the Code of 1904. *De Bearn v. Prince de Bearn*, 115 Md. 675.

This section and art. 9, sec. 18, do not authorize the seizure and sale of stock of a foreign corporation owned by a non-resident when the stock itself is not within the court's jurisdiction. This section refers to domestic corporations; it contains provisions, imposes duties upon the sheriff, and confers authority upon the court which excludes an intention that the section should be applicable to the stock of a foreign corporation. Corporate stock is attachable only when a statute allows it, and the authority extends only to corporations existing in this state. *U. S. Express Co. v. Hurlock*, 120 Md. 112.

The requirements of secs. 392 and 393 of the Code of 1904, held not to have been complied with, nor was the corporation made a defendant, as was necessary to the court's jurisdiction to condemn the stock. Amendment. *Morton v. Graffin*, 68 Md. 557.

Sec. 391 of the Code of 1904 cited but not construed in *Duvall v. Hambleton*, 98 Md. 15. See notes to sec. 88. And see secs. 67 and 68.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 81. 1912, sec. 69. 1904, sec. 399. 1888, sec. 285. 1868, ch. 471, sec. 206. 1908, ch. 240, sec. 44.

86. If any corporation shall refuse to permit any transfer or to issue a new certificate as authorized to be made and issued by the preceding section, the court to which the writ is returnable or any judge thereof in vacation may punish by process of contempt all persons so refusing to permit such transfer or to issue such certificate and the corporation shall be liable for all damages sustained by the purchaser by reason of the refusal to make such transfer and issue such certificate.

This section and sec. 85 are applicable only to corporations created by this state. See notes to sec. 85. *U. S. Express Co. v. Hurlock*, 120 Md. 113.

Secs. 398 and 399 of the Code of 1904, referred to in upholding a sale and transfer of stock on the books of the corporation against a pledgee unknown either to the execution creditor, purchaser or corporation, and who was guilty of laches. *Noble v. Turner*, 69 Md. 525.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 82. 1912, sec. 70. 1908, ch. 240, sec. 45.

87. If the writ of execution or attachment shall be issued by a justice of the peace, the power and authority vested by the two preceding sections in a court or any judge thereof, shall be vested in and exercised by the court or judge having jurisdiction on appeal from such justice of the peace.

An. Code, 1924, sec. 83. 1912, sec. 71. 1904, sec. 391. 1888, sec. 277. 1868, ch. 471, sec. 198. 1886, ch. 287. 1908, ch. 240, sec. 46.

88. No execution or attachment issued or levied upon the shares of any defendant in the capital stock of a corporation standing on its books in his name, shall affect any other interest than such as such defendant